

SOL REVIEW

Name: _____

Have this review with you during all class periods

VUS 2-3 COLONIAL PERIOD

The exchange of goods between the Americas and Europe was called the **Columbian Exchange**

Who discovered the Americas? **Christopher Columbus**

Where was the first permanent English settlement in North America **Jamestown**

Jamestown was settled by what company? **Va. Company of London**

The Va. Company of London is what type of company? **Joint stock**

New England was settled by what two groups? **Puritans and Pilgrims**

What were they seeking? **Religious freedom**

What was the purpose of the Jamestown settlement? **Economic opportunity**

What was the first representative body in North America? **House of Burgesses**

What is it called today? **General Assembly**

English nobility who received large land grants? **Cavaliers**

Most of those who came to Jamestown arrived as? **Indentured servants**

Exploration by which European power did not lead to large scale immigration, thus little conflicts with Native Americans? **France**

The first slaves brought to Jamestown worked on? **Tobacco plantations**

Which region was settled by people who had a strong belief in religious tolerance? **Middle Colonies**

Social status in the New England colonies was determined by? **Standing in the Church**

Social status in the Southern colonies was determined by? **Family status, money, land ownership**

The colony of Rhode Island was founded to resist what? **Puritan persecution**

Who founded Rhode Island? **Roger Williams**

Which regions economy was dependent on:

fishing, shipbuilding, lumbering, manufacturing, and small scale subsistence farming? **New England**

shipbuilding, small scale farming, and trading? **Middle**

plantations and small scale farming? **South**

What areas of the south depended on small scale farming and hunting? **Appalachian foothills**

A ____ is grown strictly for money? **Cash Crop**

VUS 4 REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

The French were driven out of Canada and their territories west of the Appalachian mountains following the? **French and Indian War**

The French and Indian War increased migration into the **Ohio Territory**.

This prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains: **Proclamation of 1763**

The Boston Tea party is an example of colonial protests over: **taxation**.

This book challenged the moral authority of the King to rule over the colonies: **Common Sense**

The idea of natural rights of life liberty and property: **John Locke**

He also wrote that if the government violated this the people have the right to rebel: **Social Contract**

Wrote *Common Sense*? **Thomas Paine**

This document contains "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal"

Declaration of Independence.

It was written by: **Thomas Jefferson**

Those for independence from England: **Patriots.**

Those against independence from England: **Loyalists**

"Give me liberty or give me Death": **Patrick Henry**

Leader of Colonial forces: **George Washington.**

Negotiated treaty of alliance with the French: **Benjamin Franklin**

Aided by the French the Americans won the Revolution with the British surrender at: **Yorktown.**

Turning Point Battle-**Saratoga**

VUS 5 THE NEW AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

What was the first American attempt at government? **Articles of Confederation**

Problems with the Articles of Confederation:

Weak national government

No power to tax

Could not control interstate trade

No common currency

VUS 5 CONSTITUTION

Supported strong national government: **Federalists**

Opposed strong national government: **Anti-Federalists**

This compromise of the two plans balanced the power between the large and small states: **Great Compromise**

This compromise decided the issue of slavery with regard to representation: **3/5ths**

Type of government created by the Constitution: **Federal**

Father of the Constitution: **James Madison**

Presided over the Constitutional convention: **George Washington**

Wrote the Bill of Rights: **James Madison**

Wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights: **George Mason**

This abolished the Anglican Church in Virginia and was the basis for the separation of church and state:

Va. Statute of Religious Freedom

Supreme Court Decision-judicial review-**Marbury v. Madison**

Supreme Court Decision-implied powers-**McCullough v. Maryland**

Supreme Court Decision-federal power over state power-commerce clause-**Gibbons v. Ogden**

Decisions under this Supreme Court justice strengthened the power of the federal government-

John Marshall

VUS 5 RATIFICATION of the CONSTITUTION

The three writers of the *Federalist Papers* and major supporters of the Federalists:

James Madison, John Jay and Alexander Hamilton

VUS 6 EARLY GOVERNMENT and WESTWARD EXPANSION

The Democratic-Republicans were led by: **Thomas Jefferson.**

Describe supporters of the Democratic - Republican Party: **Farmers and artisans from the South**

This purchase more than doubled the size of the United States: **Louisiana Purchase**

The exploration of this purchase: **Lewis and Clark**

Served as translator and guide on this voyage: **Sacajawea**

The belief that America would stretch from sea to sea and into the Mexican territory: **Manifest Destiny**

US victory in Mexican war leads to territorial gains where: **California, New Mexico and Utah Territory**

The United States annexed Texas after it gained its independence from: **Mexico**-following a battle in which all the men died there-**Alamo**

The forcible removal of Cherokee and other Indian tribes to reservations in Oklahoma: **Trail of Tears**

This was the President-**Andrew Jackson** and act-**Indian Removal Act**-which moved the Indians

A large number of workers on the transcontinental railroad came from: **Mexico, China and**

Ireland

The War of 1812 was fought against the: **British**

The American victory in the War of 1812 increased migration into: **Florida**

The US and Britain jointly occupied this area after the War of 1812-**Oregon Territory**

A government in which power is given to those most qualified is called: **Aristocracy**

The practice of using public offices to benefit members of the victorious party: **Spoils System**

Who was the first President to use this as indicated by the picture of him riding a pig? **Andrew Jackson**

What was the Bank of the U.S.? **Federal money and rich people's money were put in the bank. Was seen as a tool of the rich.**

Why did Jackson oppose the bank? **He felt it was a tool of the rich.**

What was eliminated in 1828 that allowed more people to vote? **Property qualifications**

Who wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*? **Harriet Beecher Stowe**

Who wrote *The Liberator* and called for the immediate and uncompensated emancipation of slaves:

William Lloyd Garrison

Led slave revolt in Southampton county, Virginia: **Nat Turner**

Former slave who became a leading abolitionist: **Frederick Douglass**

VUS 6 SLAVERY ISSUES

Drew a line through the Louisiana Purchase allowing slavery south of the line: **Missouri Compromise**

Compromise of 1850 allowed what state to enter as a free state: **California**

What were the other provisions of the Compromise?

Utah and New Mexico territory- popular sovereignty

To allow the people in new states to decide its laws including whether to allow slavery or not:

Popular Sovereignty

Provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act: **Popular sovereignty, birth of Republican Party**

VUS 7 CIVIL WAR

Led to the secession of Southern states: **Election of Lincoln**

Angered Southern leaders and slave-owners- Emancipation Proclamation

The spark that started the Civil War: **Ft. Sumter**

Emancipation Proclamation is issued after what Union victory: **Antietam**

What battle is considered the turning point? **Gettysburg**

Identify the two sides that were fighting: **Confederate, Union**

To end the Civil War, Lee surrendered to Grant at: **Appomattox Court House**

"Four score and seven years ago our fore-fathers..." **Gettysburg Address**

Assassinated Lincoln: **John Wilkes Booth**

Radical Republicans played a major role in the 1868 impeachment of: **Andrew Johnson**

The South was divided into 5 Military Districts, abolished state governments approved by

Lincoln and Johnson and set up new requirements in -**Reconstruction Act of 1867.**

Democrats in the South were allowed to return to power by this compromise, which allowed

Rutherford B. Hayes to be named President, military was removed: **Compromise of 1877**

Laws put into place in the South legalizing segregation: **Black codes or Jim Crow laws**

What was the 3 Reconstruction Amendments?" **13-Abolished Slavery, 14-Equal Protection for all Americans regardless of race, 15- Guaranteed the Right to vote to all men regardless of race**

What 2 Civil War Generals did not want the South punished-**Lee and Grant**

VUS 8 POST-RECONSTRUCTION

Late 19th century immigrants came from what areas? **Southern and eastern Europe, China and Japan**

The process of absorbing new culture, many immigrants were resistant to this: **assimilation**

What served an essential role in the assimilation of immigrants into American society? **Public schools**

What did the Chinese Exclusion Act and Immigration Restriction Act of 1921 do? **Curb/halt immigration**

Supreme Court ruled that “separate but equal did not violate the 14th Amendment” **Plessy v. Ferguson**

Mass movement of African Americans to Northern cities in search of jobs and to escape discrimination: **Great Migration**

This movement used government to reform problems created by Industrialization-**Progressive Movement**

Goals of the Progressive Movement-**Gov’t controlled by the people, guaranteed economic opportunities through gov’t regulation, elimination of social injustices**

Roosevelt’s Plan-**Square Deal**

Wilson’s Deal-**New Freedom**

Labor Unions-**Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor(AFL), American Railway Union(ARU), ILGWU(Industrial Ladies Garment Worker’s Unions)**

Labor Strikes-**Haymarket, Homestead, and Pullman**

AFL leader-**Samuel Gompers**

ARU leader-**Eugene Debs**

Accomplishments of Unions-**child labor laws, better pay, better working hours and conditions**

Who argued that the lynching of Blacks by KKK was an act of terrorism-**Ida B. Wells**

What act provided free land to any settlers willing to live on and work the land-**Homestead Act**

What brought an end to the era of the cowboy-**Barbed wire, railroads**

Reasons for economic growth after the Civil War-**Laissez-faire policies towards business, cheap labor from immigrants, natural resources and navigable rivers**

When gov’t stays out of business-**laissez faire**

Believed in gradual approach to ending segregation-**Booker T. Washington**

Believed in equality immediately and started NAACP-**W.E.B. DuBois**

2 leaders of the Women’s Suffrage Movement-**Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony**

Amendment which gave women the right to vote-**19th amendment**

VUS 8 INVENTIONS/ INVENTORS

Cotton Gin: **Eli Whitney**- What affect does it have on the South? **It increased demand for slaves.**

Assembly Line: **Henry Ford**

Wizard of Menlo Park; Electricity: **Thomas Edison**

Mechanical Reaper: **Cyrus McCormick**

Airplane: **Wright Brothers**

J.P. Morgan: **Investment banker**

John D. Rockefeller: **Standard Oil**

Steel-**Andrew Carnegie**

Cornelius Vanderbilt: **Railroad**

Telephone: **Alexander Graham Bell**

New process for stronger steel: **Bessemer**

VUS 9 IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I

IMPERIALISM

Open Door Policy-**Equal trading rights in China**

Dollar Diplomacy-**Urging businesses and banks to invest in Latin America**

Roosevelt Corollary-**Speak softly and carry a big stick-if American interests are threatened the US will have to intervene**

Land gains from Spanish American War-**annexed-Puerto Rico and Guam, protectorate-Cuba, purchased-Philippines**

Reason for Panama Canal-**to further trade, military**

Why we annexed Hawaii and how?-**to protect American Businessmen's sugar interests and threatened Queen Liliuokalani with force if she did not step down**

How we got Alaska-Seward purchased for 7.2 million-later oil discovered there

World War I

US stance at beginning of war: **Isolationist**

The ocean liner that was sunk by German submarines: **Lusitania**

Whose side did the US join? **Allied**

Reasons for US involvement: **Freedom of the seas, ties with Britain, to make the world safe for democracy, Zimmerman telegram.**

4 parts of Wilson's Fourteen points you need to know-**Self Determination, Freedom of the Seas, League of Nations, Mandate System**

Treaty of Versailles provisions-**French and English demanded Germany be punished-pay for damage to their countries, League of Nations created, National boundaries redrawn (new nations-no more Austria-Hungary Empire). Remember "ia" countries**

Why did the US not join the League of Nations-**The US did not want an international organization to decide our Foreign Policy**